

Parliamentary Seat Entitlement

The following have been calculated using the St Laguë method.

The table below includes those parties that gain the 5% threshold or above on the Party Vote. This scenario does not take into account any specific electorate seat that may go to a party under the 5% threshold.

| | 6-11 OCT 2007 |
|--------------|---------------|
| National | 64 |
| Labour | 48 |
| Greens | 8 |
| TOTAL | 120 |

The next table assumes that the Greens and NZ First both reach 5% and that each of United Future New Zealand, ACT and Progressive Coalition win one electorate seat and the Maori Party wins 4 electorate seats

| | 6-11 OCT 2007 |
|-------------------|---------------|
| National | 57 |
| Labour | 43 |
| NZ First | 6 |
| Greens | 7 |
| Maori Party | 4 |
| United Future NZ | 1 |
| ACT | 1 |
| Progressive Party | 1 |
| TOTAL | 120 |

Method Used To Calculate Parliamentary Seat Entitlement

The St Laguë method is used by the Chief Electoral Officer at election time to convert the number of votes for each party into the number of seats they get in parliament.

It is applied to all the parties which are eligible, either by exceeding the 5% threshold or by winning at least one electorate seat. More information about the St Laguë method can be obtained directly from the Electoral Commission.